

the Great Helmet-Shell *Cassis cornuta* and the Red Helmet *Cassis rufa*. The former is the largest and heaviest of Indian gastropods, its shell weighing several pounds . . . These great shells are rare and are usually found at a depth of eight to ten fathoms on the pearl banks in the Gulf of Mannar, and in the same depth in the neighbourhood of the Laccadives.—Eds.]

32. OCCURRENCE OF THE FAIRY SHRIMP  
*STREPTOCEPHALUS DICHOTOMUS* (BAIRD 1860)  
IN MYSORE STATE

During November 1949, while trial nettings were being conducted in the rearing ponds in Markonahally Fish Farm, which is situated at an elevation of 2,600 ft. in Tumkur district, it was noticed that objects like shrimps were caught along with the fish in a cast net. When these were introduced in an aquarium, they began swimming upside down with a rhythmic movement of their appendages. The fishermen in the locality had never seen such shrimps. These were later identified as fairy shrimps *Streptocephalus dichotomus* (Baird 1860). They are being recorded for the first time from this area.

The water in the ponds was muddy and the fairy shrimps were in abundance for over a week. They then disappeared and all attempts to locate them up to this day have been futile.

Four years later, another instance of the appearance of the same species of fairy shrimps was recorded in Bikasipur tank in Bangalore district, about 10 miles from Bangalore, at an elevation of 3,200 ft. The tank is situated in a deep valley. A good number of them were taken out in a prawn net in September 1953. The water in the tank was muddy and contained no vegetation of higher aquatic type. These are the only two recorded instances of the occurrence of the Fairy Shrimp in Mysore State.

FISHERIES SECTION,  
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY,  
GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE, BANGALORE,  
November 18, 1955.

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33. NOTES ON THE LEPIDOPTERA OF ASSAM—III  
FURTHER ADDITIONS TO THE INDIAN LIST AND  
OTHER NOTES

9. *Lycaenopsis ceyx cerima* Corbet

Since my last note on this species (Norman, 1953) I have identified a ♀ and taken another ♂ in the same locality (Sibsagar Dist., Upper Assam). The ♀ is new to science, and I give a detailed description.

♀, *Upperside, forewing*. Black border 1 mm. at base of costa increasing to 4 mm. at the apex; evenly 2 mm. along the termen. The rest of the forewing is dirty white, becoming darker towards the base, and overlaid with shining blue scales which are more obvious in a side light. The white is clearest in the basal two-thirds of spaces 2 and 3 and in the base